

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

The Only Paper Between Galveston, Texas, and Los Angeles, California, that Publishes the Full Dispatches of the Associated Press.

VOL. I.

PHOENIX, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1890.

NO. 31

PASSED BY THE SENATE

Final Vote on the Silver Coinage Act.

Many Amendments to the House Bill.

Wolcott of Colorado Makes His Maiden Speech, Being Very Heartily Applauded.

By the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The silver bill was again taken up in the Senate this morning.

Mr. Wolcott said that when the Senators who lived in the silver producing States were accused of holding sordid and unworthy and unpatriotic opinions, and when it was said that those who were demanding that silver be restored to its old place with its sister metal, were speculators and adventurers and were indifferent to the true welfare of the country, he would have been pardoned for feeling he had a right to claim the attention of the Senate long enough to protest against such insinuations and against such a method of conducting debate. If it were true, (as it was not) that the people of the silver producing States were governed in the matter by a desire to protect the industry on which their property depended, a large warrant was given to them for such a course by some of the Eastern States.

The country, particularly the northern States, seemed to have fallen on days when politics were rated at commercial value alone and when political fealty was made to depend upon whether the prosperity of a locality where the voter resided was to be better fostered by competition with other countries or by large and prohibitory duties which practically excluded foreign competition. The property of the people of the mountain States of the West had ever to rest chiefly on the products of their mines; yet while they were less benefited than any other region of the country by high protective tariff they were asked every session to stand by the duties which the East formulated, and when they asked that silver should also be protected they were told they were sordid and unpatriotic and that their ideas were those of dissatisfied and visionary people.

Mr. Wolcott went on to criticize the unfriendly attitude of the administration toward the silver question and said that when Harrison was nominated his record was searched in vain for any noteworthy actions, saying that the Republican leaders of the West made great efforts among the farmers and miners and secured the success of the ticket and that the President had not exactly neutralized on the silver question and that their awakening had been rather rude. He ventured the opinion that if the President's opinion on that question had been announced before the last election, not a single State west of the Missouri river would have given a Republican majority. Next to the protection of the people of those States were true and staunch and earnest Republicans but because they would have wished to rebuke overwhelmingly that man selected as their standard bearer, one who was unkind of the interests of the country and disregarded the will of a great majority of the members of his party. An open foe was to be preferred to a secret enemy. The recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury struck viciously at the interests of silver.

The act of 1878 was infinitely preferable to the bill now before the Senate. The whole purpose of the House bill seemed to be to degrade and debase silver; to make it a commodity; to reduce it to one of the baser metals, and to prevent its again taking its place as a standard of value. In conclusion Mr. Wolcott said the silver was of far greater importance than the election bill or tariff bill.

The conclusion of Mr. Wolcott's maiden speech in the Senate was attended with great applause and compliments from other Senators.

Mr. Mitchell addressed the Senate on the general merits of Mr. Wolcott's speech and in the course of his remarks declared that any administration which would set itself up against the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar would be as it deserved to be, hurled from power.

The Senate then voted on the following amendments reported by the Finance Committee: To strike out from the House silver bill the provision that treasury notes issued for silver "shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private." Rejected; yeas 14, nays 56.

A second amendment to the bill, striking out the bullion redemption clause was agreed to; yeas 57, nays 7.

A third amendment, striking out the 6th section, providing for free coinage of silver when the market price reaches \$1 for 37 1/2 grains of pure silver, was rejected; yeas 16, nays 46. An amendment fixing the limitation of the act to ten years was rejected; yeas 4, nays 64.

The Senate then went into a committee of the whole on the bill previous to its final passage.

Mr. Plumb moved to add a new section to come in as section two as follows: "That the provisions of the section of this act to authorize the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and to restrict its legal tender character, which became a law February 28, 1878, is hereby made applicable by the coinage which this act provides for." Agreed to without division.

Reagan offered the following amendment as a substitute for sections 3, 4 and 5. Section 3: That certificates provided for in this act shall be of the denominations of not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars, and such certificates be redeemable in coin of standard value. A sufficient sum to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money

in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The provision in section 1 of the act of February 28, 1878, which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at the market price not less than two nor more than four million dollars worth of standard silver per month is hereby repealed."

On motion of Mr. Plumb the following substitute for the first section of the House bill was adopted. Yeas, 43; nays, 24: The substitute provides that after the date of the passage of this act the unit of value in the United States shall be \$1, and the same may be coined of 412 1/2 grains of standard silver, or 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, and said coins shall be legal tender for all debts, public or private; that any other owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge, but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than \$100.

Mr. Edmunds here arose and said: "Without interfering with the fine symposium we are having I wish to say I am opposed to the bill as it now stands and to every one of its amendments in general and in particular, and therefore that I am not to be called upon hereafter to account for having allowed an amendment to pass without calling for the yeas and nays. I am willing to delay the bill to the Democratic party the management of the finances of the country for the time being. I only state this in order that I may not trouble the Senate with demanding the yeas and nays on the various amendments that are being given to this hoodlum bill."

Mr. Plumb retorted sharply asking what Mr. Edmunds is going to do with the Republican platform and intimating that Mr. Edmunds does not represent the Republican party.

Mr. Edmunds replied that he stands by the Republican party platform form but that the Democrats and their deluded followers have abandoned the platform and transformed it into one which no Democratic convention ever dared propose because they knew the people of the United States would swiftly find out they had been imposed upon and that they were of extension and when that break comes it is not the poor or the debtor who will have profited but the very people whom these gentlemen are now howling against so strongly that will have made all the money.

Mr. Vest called Mr. Edmunds attention to the fact that the Democratic House, in 1877, passed a free coinage act which he said was mutilated by a Republican Senate.

Mr. Edmunds said the Democratic party being in a majority in the House in 1877 or 1878 did pass a coinage act of this kind (just as it is trying to pass it now) in order, by appeal to the worst instincts of the people, to do something which might bring it into power. It accomplished its purpose and Cleveland was elected, and having been elected by their votes Cleveland was wise enough to persist in it as it is trying to pass it now, in order, by appeal to the worst instincts of the people, to do something which might bring it into power.

Mr. Wolcott moved to add the following as a new section: "That certificates provided for in the act shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description, and shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private."

After long discussion Mr. Teller's amendment was modified (at the suggestion of Mr. Teller) by adding the words "and all silver certificates already issued," and as so modified, it was agreed to. Yeas, 34; nays, 22.

Mr. Plumb moved to insert the following as an additional section: "Owners of bullion deposited for coinage shall have the option to receive coin or its equal equivalent in certificates (provided for in this act) and such bullion shall be subsequently coined." Agreed to without division.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and all amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole were agreed to in the Senate. Yeas, 40; nays, 28.

Mr. Chandler moved to insert the following amendments: "No gold or silver bullion shall be received by the Treasury Department under this act except such as shall be shown to be a product of mines within the United States." Mr. Teller moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to, yeas 42, nays 25.

The bill as amended was then passed, yeas 42, nays 25, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bale, Berry, Blodgett, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Colquhoun, Daniel, Eastland, George, Gorman, Harris, Hearst, Ingalls, Jones, (Arkansas) Jones, (Nevada) Kenna, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Morgan, Padlock, Pasco, Payne, Pierce, Plumb, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Sanders, Squires, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wolcott—42.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blair, Casey, Chandler, Cullum, Dawes, Edmunds, Evans, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hiseock, Hoar, McPherson, Merrill, Platt, Sawyer, Sherman, Stockbridge, Washburn, Wilson, (Maryland)—25.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read, "An act to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion and for other purposes."

The bill for the admission of Wyoming was taken up so as to make it "unfinished business" and the Senate adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The House

went into a committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. An amendment making a specific appropriation for the payment of back pay and bonuses was rejected.

The bill then passed and the House went into committee again on the Indian appropriation bill. An appropriation of \$20,000 to refund the Cherokee Indians for the expense of their removal to the Indian Territory was stricken out. Pending further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE SILVER BILL.

Provisions of the Act Passed by the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The silver bill as passed by the Senate today stands substantially as follows:

Section 1 provides that from and after the date of the passage of the act the unit of value in the United States will be the dollar. This may be coined of 412 1/2 grains standard silver or 25 8-10 grains standard gold. Said coins shall be equally legal tender for debts, public or private. Any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit at any mint in the United States to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit without charge, but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than \$100 or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint.

Section 2 provides that section 3 of the act of February 28, 1878, is made applicable to the coinage provided by this act.

Section 3 provides that certificates provided for and all silver and gold certificates already issued shall be of denominations not less than \$1 or more than \$100, and redeemable in coin of standard value. The revision of the act of February 28, 1878, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at the market price not less than two nor more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion per month is repealed.

Section 4 sets forth that the certificates provided for in this act and all gold and silver certificates already issued shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description and shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

Section 5 provides that owners of bullion designated for coinage shall have an opportunity to receive coin or its equivalent in certificates provided in the act and such bullion shall be subsequently coined.

Section 6 provides for covering into the Treasury the funds held for the redemption of national bank circulation.

Advertising the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The State Board of Trade met this afternoon. Resolutions were adopted directing the committee on Agricultural and Industrial resources to prepare material for a pamphlet which should present the resources, industries and general industrial features of the State by counties. A committee was appointed to secure action by the government in the matter of improving and protecting the navigation of the Sacramento, Feather and San Joaquin rivers.

Prisoners Released.

CAIRO, June 17.—It is reported that the Mahdi has released all European prisoners.

KILLED BY INDIANS.

A BAND OF COWBOYS ATTACKED NEAR LORDSBURG.

One Escapes to the Town Barefooted, but Thinks That His Nine Companions Were All Murdered.

DENVER, June 17.—A special from El Paso, Texas, says: A freight crew which arrived here this morning over the Southern Pacific road, report that when they arrived at Separ Station, just this side of Lordsburg, New Mexico, at 2:30 this morning, they found the town in the wildest excitement over the arrival of a cowboy who had just reached there barefooted, his feet covered with cuts and blisters from having run ten miles from a ranch north of Separ, where he and ten other men were camped.

He stated that at 10 o'clock last night a band of Indians surprised them and shot them down as the men jumped out of their blankets to escape. He thought there were about thirty Indians in the band.

The cowboys had been in bed but a short time when the attack was made. Some of them were armed but did not have their guns handy.

He saw three men drop and thinks that the rest shared the same fate. A posse was organized at Lordsburg and one at Deming this morning to go hunting for the Indians. Separ is 130 miles west of this place.

FOR RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Amounts Recommended by the Senate Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—Among the more important increases made by the Senate Committee to the River and Harbor bill are: Yaquina Bay, Oregon, \$60,000; Mississippi river from head of passes to mouth of the Ohio, \$1,653,000; \$1,000,000 of which heretofore passed the House by joint resolution and was for that reason stricken from the House bill and restored by the Senate committee, no action having been taken on the House joint resolution. Mississippi river, \$350,000; Columbia river, at Cascades, \$50,000; at mouth, \$75,000; from the head of Rock Island rapids to the foot of Priest rapids, \$60,000.

Wanted to See a Fire.

FRESNO, June 17.—M. Evans, who lives near Selma, had his barn, hay and harness destroyed by fire yesterday. His son, a lad of 7 years, is deaf and dumb, and is also afflicted with a desire to see large fires, and set the building on fire to see it burn.

THE SUBURBAN WINNER

Salvator, a California Colt, Comes in First.

Greatest Mile and a Quarter Race Ever Run.

The Record Broken—Largest Crowd Ever Upon a Race Track in America—A Good Stayer.

By the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 17.—The most remarkable field of race horses that ever contested in a race in New York, and the most remarkable crowd that ever went out of New York to see such races, met at Sheepshead Bay track today to see the suburban.

Fifty thousand people were present long before the hour for the races began and six hours before the great race was to be run off the crowd began to leave New York. The sun kept out of sight and so the crush, which would otherwise have been stifling, was not so severely felt. All these thousands had come down chiefly to see one race, the Suburban, a mile and a quarter run.

When the bugle called the horses to the post, Cassius was first to appear with Salvator next and the others straggled in from all points. At the parade before the grand stand Salvator held the post of honor and the others followed in this line: Strideaway, Firenze, Montague, Longstreet, Cassius, Tenny, Prince Royal and Raceland.

After two breaks Caldwell flashed his red flag. A mighty roar arose from the immense throng as they came bounding down passed the stand. Cassius was in front and in the short distance had already a lead of a length, Firenze was running second and the others followed in a close bunch.

Going around the first turn Cassius still had a lead of a length from Longstreet who was a head before Strideaway, Firenze fourth, Prince Royal fifth, Raceland sixth, Salvator seventh and Montague last. Past the quarter they went at a terrific pace with Cassius increasing his lead steadily while Longstreet kept second place from Strideaway who kept his head in front of Salvator with the white and blue of Tenny away in the rear. Now Garrison began to move up with Tenny and the blue and white began to move through the mass of other colors a great shout went up from the stand. Murphy on Salvator heard it and sent Salvator up in third place.

Going down the back stretch Cassius increased the pace, and at one time had a lead of four lengths. Longstreet still held second place with a deathlike grip. Salvator, with Haggis's yellow sleeves, began to flash at a faster pace now, and Anderson set the pace fourth with Tenny. At the head of the stretch both were close on to Cassius, the Beverick stable candidate, who still held a lead of three lengths, Salvator second, only a neck in front of Strideaway, followed by Longstreet, Tenny, Raceland and the others.

Now they were all ranged out for a race home. Inch by inch Salvator crawled up on the leading Cassius, Garrison working desperately on Tenny, but the little horse could not get up. Still Cassius holds his lead.

"Cassius wins," madly shouted thousands, as the sixteenth pole was reached.

"No, Salvator wins," shouted another faction, and then the gallant chesnut, under a desperate rush, draws away.

The wire is very near and Farol and Murphy are riding for all they know. In the last jump Salvator gets his head in front and wins by a neck from Cassius while a length and a half away is Tenny half a length in front of Strideaway fourth. Then came Raceland, Firenze, Prince Royal, Montague and Longstreet. Time, 2:06 4-5.

Second race, all ages, five furlongs—Civil Service won. Gertrude second, Blue Rock third. Time, 1:01 3-5.

Third race, two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Russell won, Bolero second, Miss Ransom third. Time, 1:10.

Fourth race, Equinoctial stakes, mile and a furlong—Reclat won, Torsio second, Kersey third. Time—1:34 1-5.

Fifth race, mile and a furlong—Beck won, Eon second, Deafster third. Time—1:55 4-5.

Sixth race, three-year-olds and upward, a mile with one turn—Polson and Watterson ran a dead heat, Vengneur third. Time—1:44.

Purse divided.

FINE BALL PLAYING.

Some Great Exhibitions By the Professional Leagues.

BOSTON, June 17.—The Brotherhood clubs played two games today. The home team won both games by their heavy batting. Total attendance for the two games, 7300. Morning game.

Score: Boston.....0 2 4 1 1 4 0 0 0 12 Brooklyn.....1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 Hits—Boston 12, Brooklyn 10. Errors—Boston 9, Brooklyn 11. Batteries—Kilroy, Felley and Sweet, Van Halren and Cook. Umpires—Matthews and Gunning.

Afternoon game. Score: Boston.....6 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 22 Brooklyn.....1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 Hits—Boston 24, Brooklyn 11. Batteries—Kilroy, Felley and Sweet, Van Halren and Cook. Umpires—Matthews and Gunning.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Chicago Brotherhood beat Cleveland's with ease today. King pitched in fine form and at critical stages the visitors were unable to do anything with him. Attendance, 1200. Score: Chicago.....0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 2-4 Cleveland.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 Hits—Chicago 1, Cleveland 8. Errors—Chicago 2, Cleveland 4. Batteries—King and Far-

rell, Beatin and Sutcliffe. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

PITTSBURGH, June 17.—In the Brotherhood game today Haddock was hit hard and the home team had no trouble in winning. Attendance, 1700. Score: Pittsburgh.....5 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 14 Buffalo.....3 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 6 Hits—Pittsburgh 14, Buffalo 6. Errors—Pittsburgh 4, Buffalo 6. Batteries—Morris and Carroll, Haddock and Mack. Umpires—Gaffney and Barnes.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Brotherhood game here today resulted in a victory for Philadelphia after ten hard fought innings. Attendance 800. Score: New York.....1 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 6 Philadelphia.....1 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 1-7 Hits—New York 5, Philadelphia 12. Errors—New York 3, Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, Keefe and Ewing. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. CINCINNATI, June 17.—The local League defeated the Chicago in a sharply contested game this afternoon. Attendance, 2100. Score: Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Hits—Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2. Errors—Cincinnati 1, Chicago 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Rhines and Harrington; Chicago, Hutchinson and Kittredge. Umpires—Lynch.

BOSTON, June 17.—New York (League) beat Boston in the forenoon by superior fielding. The afternoon game was sharply contested and characterized by fine fielding on both sides. About 5000 attended both games. Morning game. Score: New York.....1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 Boston.....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 Hits—New York 5, Boston 7. Errors—New York 3, Boston 4. Batteries—New York, Getzen and Bennett. Umpire—Zacharias.

Afternoon game. Score: Boston.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-4 New York.....2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 6 Hits—Boston 5, New York 10. Errors—Boston 4, New York 3. Batteries—Clarkson and Bennett; Russell and Buckley. Umpire—Zacharias.

BROOKLYN, June 17.—The Brooklyn League won a victory off Philadelphia today in a prettily played game. Attendance, 1000. Score: Philadelphia.....0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 4 Brooklyn.....1 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 6 Hits—Philadelphia 11, Brooklyn 10. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 1. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Lovett and Bushong. Umpires—McQuaid and Powers.

PITTSBURGH, June 17.—The Cleveland League Club were delayed by a wreck and did not arrive in time to play the game scheduled for today.

American Association.

ATHLETICS 5, Brooklyn 2. Syracuse 1, Rochester 3. Toledo 10, St. Louis 3. Columbus 2, Louisville 4.

LOUISIANA MOB LAW.

A Negro Hung for Distributing Political Tracts.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—George Swayne, colored, an ex-member of the Louisiana legislature, was lynched at East Feliciana yesterday. He was arrested charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, when he was taken from the officers by a mob and hanged. Swayne was distributing circulars to negroes in the parish, advising them not to take part in the election for State Senator today to fill a vacancy, as it was purely a Democratic factional fight.

A short time ago several leading white citizens of East Feliciana sent a letter to a member of the Louisiana lottery turning him against attempting to send emissaries to that section to influence votes for the lottery, and it is alleged Swayne was on a mission of that sort.

LETTER FROM BLAINE

DEFINING HIS POSITION ON THE SUGAR TARIFF.

THINKS THE LAW SHOULD BE SO CONSTRUCTED AS TO PROVIDE FOR RECIPROCAL TRADE IN EXCHANGE FOR FREE SUGAR.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 17.—A letter from Secretary Blaine to ex-Mayor Cony says: "You are in error in supposing I am opposed to sugar being admitted free of duty. My objection is not to free sugar but to the proposed method of making it free. If in the end, by the tariff bill sugar is placed on the free list, we give to certain countries a free market for \$95,000,000 of their products, while they are not asked to open their markets to the free admission of a single dollar of American products."

"We ought to have in exchange for free sugar in certain countries a free market for breadstuffs and provisions besides various fabrics from all parts of our country. In short, we ought to secure in return for free sugar a market for \$90,000,000 or \$70,000,000 worth of our products. It will not require a treaty to secure this great boon. The tariff bill can contain all the necessary conditions. Legislative power is able to secure the desired end."

"Within the last twenty years we have given the countries south of us free admission for nearly sixty million dollars worth of their products without receiving any advantage in exchange. If sugar be now made unconditionally free we shall have given to the Latin-American countries free admission for \$150,000,000 of their products. It is time, I think, to look out for some reciprocal advantage. We are a very rich nation, but not rich enough to trade on an unequal basis."

STRIKING LABORERS.

Men in Different Occupations Walk Out in Several Cities.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—Every railroad in Cleveland is tied up. The wheels of passenger and mail trains are the only ones turning this morning. Officials and employees both regard the situation as serious.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Dissatisfaction in the ranks of the labor societies is on the increase. The cloak-makers' lock-out, it is asserted, is only the beginning of a general strike, which will eclipse anything of the kind yet known here.

BOSTON, June 17.—The building laborers of Boston, Somerville and Cambridge, numbering 3000, struck this morning. The bricklayers agreed to support the strikers for an advance of 25 cents per day.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Opposition Aroused Against Prize Fights.

State Officers to Try to Stop Them.

Governor Waterman Writes a Vigorous Letter on the Subject to Attorney-General Johnson.

By the Associated Press.]

SACRAMENTO, June 17.—Governor Waterman today addressed a letter to Attorney-General Johnson on the subject of prize fights, in which he says: "I desire most sincerely to direct your attention to the fact that the State has been thoroughly and completely disgraced by the maintenance of organizations given up to degrading and disgusting exhibitions of brute force in so-called scientific contests between so-called scientific athletes which are nothing more nor less than prize fights in opposition to decency and the good order of society, against which the law made and provided in such cases should be operative in those localities of the State where these unlawful practices take place."

"They should no longer be permitted to defame and degrade the soil of our State, and the mere fact that is advanced that their patrons consist of those in the higher walks of life, should be a still further incentive to put an end to the exhibitions alluded to in order that their example may not affect those in the lower walks of life; as it is, it is now an evil and shame producing no good or benefit and only indulged in as mere speculation by those who pursue prize fighting as a means of subsistence and support and for gambling purposes."

"Will you do me a favor in the absolute interest of the State by inquiring into the matter and if the State officers of the law are not able to cope with the subject, I invoke your aid as chief law officers of the State and ask you to proceed immediately and take such decisive action and measure as will, in the future, preserve and protect from so foul a plot the escutcheon of the State of California."

Yours very truly,
[Signed.] R. W. WATERMAN.

BECOMING AROUSED.

Residents of San Francisco Awaking to the Need of Fire Protection.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—At a meeting of citizens today the needs of the city in the way of fire apparatus, hose and a fully paid fire department were discussed by Chief Scannell and many prominent business men and a resolution by A. R. Briggs was adopted calling on the members of the Produce Exchange, Mechanic's Institute, Manufacturers' Association and Board of Trade to appoint a committee of ten citizens to solicit a guarantee fund of \$10,000 which shall be placed at the disposal of the fire department to be expended as may be necessary by the department acting jointly with a committee composed of one member from each of the commercial bodies named.

Death Sentence Commuted.

SALEM, Ore., June 17.—Governor Penney today commuted the death sentence of Clinton Pennington, convicted at Baker City of the murder of Charles Balcom, to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Horse Thief Caught.

NAPA, Cal., June 17.—August Thurman stole two horses and a colt from D. Attinger, at Yountville early yesterday morning and tried to sell them within ten miles of where he stole them. He was arrested with the horses in his possession and is now in jail.

Oregon Pioneers.

PORTLAND, June 17.—The eighteenth annual reunion of Oregon Pioneers is being held in this city today. Members of the association from all parts of the State are present. Owing to rain there was no procession this afternoon. Literary exercises were held at the North Pacific Industrial building. The annual address was delivered by H. W. Scott, editor of the Oregonian.

Denied a New Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The Supreme Court today denied the application for a new trial by Andrew Clark, who shot and killed Garrett Fitzgerald a year ago in the mountains of Mendocino county, and who was convicted of murder in the second degree. The shooting was prompted by trouble between the two men over some cattle.

Will Sue for Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Louis S. Silverbarg, who was in the car next to the engine at the time of the Webster street bridge disaster May 30, and went down into the water with it nearly losing his life and who suffered many cuts and bruises, will sue the Southern Pacific company for \$10,211 damages.

STILL BURNING.

No Bodies Yet Recovered from the Mines at Dunbar.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 17.—All hope of recovering the imprisoned miners alive has been abandoned. Efforts were made again this morning to enter the burning slope through the Mahoney and Ferguson mines. It was found impossible to get near the men through the former, owing to the formation of the slope. In the Ferguson pit

the air was so bad that it proved impossible to travel any distance.

It has been determined to cut off all fresh air and let the mine burn itself out in order that the bodies of the men may be recovered.

Early this morning, Martin Murkey, pit boss of the Anchor mines, made a daring attempt to reach the right drift of the Farm mines. He crawled over drifts and fallen slate within one hundred yards of the fatal chambers, and sounded again and again, but